places. However, the question is being reviewed every year in the administration reports from which it will be seen that the position is steadily improving.

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA.—Are the Government aware that because of the patels being illiterate, the hardships of the raiyats are increasing?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—We cannot say that all their hardships are due to illiterate patels; nor can it be said that all illiterate persons are uncultured.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—There are over 765 patels who do not know even to sign their names. How are the raiyats to obtain receipts from them?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—765 out of 14,000 is not too large a proportion. As education advances, the proportion will get further reduced. For example, about 20 years ago, thousands of patels were illiterate, but now the position is very much better.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Without sacrificing the *hak* of the illiterate patels, would it not be possible to appoint literate persons as *gumastas* in their places?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—That is a different matter. The rule is that in vacancies arising subsequent to 1909, those who have passed the regular tests should be appointed. That rule cannot affect those who have been there from an earlier date. Secondly, there are some *bechirak* villages where raiyats themselves are very few. Even such villages have patels of their own who need not be literate persons.

Mr. R. DASAPPA.—Is there a scheme for training the patels?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Yes, the rules provide for it.

Mr. S. K. VENKATARANGA IYENGAR.—The patels are required to send up reports to the police How will they discharge that responsibility if they are illiterate?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—In such cases, they go to the nearest literate man, like the shanbhog, and get the reports written out for them. The old rules permit of their doing so.

Mr. S. K. VENKATARANGA IYENGAR.—Have not those rules been superseded?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Not till now.

Mr. S. K. VENKATARANGA IYENGAR.—Do not public interests suffer thereby?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Yes, to some extent, but it cannot be helped.

Mr. S. K. VENKATARANGA IYENGAR.—In the Mysore District about 40 per cent of the patels are stated to be illiterate. Is that not a very high percentage?

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. N. Madhava Rau).—Yes, but it all depends upon local conditions.

Mr. S. K. VENKATARANGA IYENGAR.—Will necessary steps be taken to improve the position early, even in the interests of the Government work itself?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—The matter is receiving attention.

Land Revenue Concessions.

Q.—32. Mr. Hosakoppa KRISHNA RAO (Koppa Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of cases in which any concessions (the nature and extent of such concessions being stated), are shown in the payment of land revenue and loan instalment arrears in all the taluks of the district this year;

(*b*) is the Government order passed making certain revenue concessions still in force?

A.—The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. V. Ramanathan).—

(*a*) It is not possible to compile and furnish information within the time available.

(*b*) Yes, till the end of the official year.

Bechirak Villages in the Malnad.

Q.—35. Mr. MEER MOHAMED SAHIB (Minorities).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of *bechirak* villages (hobliwar) in the malnad districts of Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan;

(*b*) the number of *razinamas* received by Government;

(*c*) the extent of land resumed to Government for non-payment of kandayam? (Information to be furnished for the past 10 years.)

A.—The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. V. Ramanathan).—

(*a*) to (*b*) *Vide* statement annexed.

Mr. MEER MOHAMED SAHIB.—Are any steps taken to convert *bechirak* villages into *chirak*?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Land revenue rules provide for that; but the question can arise only if people apply.

Mr. MEER MOHAMED SAHIB.—Will the Government show any concessions to the raiyats who may apply, by way of special loans, etc.?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Loans will not convert *bechirak* villages into *chirak*. The tendency is for people from the villages to migrate into the cities, and certainly not to go to *bechirak* villages. However, if anybody applies, concessions may be shown as far as possible.

Mr. MEER MOHAMED SAHIB.—In view of the large number of resignations of lands, will the Government issue a circular that concessions would be shown to the applicants under the large landed estates rules?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—There are rules providing for special concessions in *bechirak* villages. Even if lands have been resumed for non-payment of kandayam they will be restored to the original *khatedars* on payment of the arrears.

Mr. MEER MOHAMED SAHIB.—Are the *razinamas* due to the present economic conditions or to any other cause?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—It is not possible to ascertain the particular causes.

Abolition of Toll-gates.

Q.—37. Mr. G. P. RANGAPPA (Honnali Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) is it a fact that it was the intention of Government to abolish all the toll-gates in the State;

(*b*) has the Mysore Traffic Board adopted the procedure which is in vogue in Bombay and Madras Presidencies or a different procedure?

A.—The GENERAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar).—

(*a*) No.

(*b*) What procedure the member refers to is not clear.

Mr. G. P. RANGAPPA.—Has Mysore followed the Madras system or Bombay system in regard to tolls? Have not tolls on motor cars been abolished in Madras?

Mr. M. VENKATESA IYENGAR.—We have independent rules for our own State.

Mr. S. K. VENKATARANGA IYENGAR.—Why did the Government adopt all other rules of Madras making an exception only in regard to tolls on motor cars?

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari).—There has been no wholesale adoption of the rules either from Madras or from Bombay. Whichever rule was considered suitable to our conditions has been adopted and others left out. The general principles of the Motor Vehicles Regulation were discussed in the Assembly and the Bill based on those principles was passed by the Legislative Council. In fact, there is a special chapter about levy of tolls and the rates enforced are just those approved by the Legislative Council.

Mr. S. K. VENKATARANGA IYENGAR.—Is the provision relating to tolls merely an enabling provision or is it an obligatory one?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The member knows it himself.

Mr. Rattehalli RAMAPPA.—What was the reason for not abolishing the tolls as in Madras?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Tolls already existed here and they have merely been continued. Tolls yield so much revenue which Government can ill-afford to sacrifice.

Mr. Rattehalli RAMAPPA.—Have